Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1790.] PHILADELPHIA: WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 6, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

For Boston,

THE SLOOP

HERALD,

ELIJAH BOWEN, Master,

A fine sailing vessel and will take freight low, apply to the Master on board at Chesnut-street Wharf, or

Joseph Anthony & Co.

june 1. diw

FOR SALE,

THE SHIP

RICHMOND,

JUST arrived from the East-Indies and lying at Latimer's Wharf.

Live Oak and Cedar and in every respect as excellent a frame, as perhaps was ever put together, copper bolted and sheathed. She is 80 feet keel 27½ feet beam, 12 feet hold, 6 feet between decks and will carry 4,400 barrels of Flour.——For terms, apply to

Mordecai Lewis.

may 30 §2w

LANDING,

At Walnut Street Wharf, from on board the brig Amiable Matilda, William Brown, Master, from Bourdeaux,

Claret in hogsheads and in cases of SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Brandy in Pipes,

FOR SALE.

Thomas & John Ketland.

Said Brig for sale,

With two pair four pound CANNON, and one pair 12lb. CARRONADES.

may 29 §.

For Cape Francois,

THE SHIP

NORTH AMERICA,

—— BARNES, *Master,*

TO sail in eight or ten days.—For freight or passage apply to

Pratt & Kintzing,

No. 95, North Water, near Race Street.

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,

Port Wine, Claret, Madder, Brimestone, Red Crust Cheese, Tumblers, Ticklenburghs, Hessens, Brown Rolls, &c. &c.

may 25 eod6t

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE SHIP

LIBERTY,

ISAAC VREDENBERGER, Master,

A good new vessel, sails well—Lying at Wilcocks' Wharf, will sail about the tenth of next month, a considerable part of her Cargo being engaged.—For freight or passage apply to

JOHN SKYRIN,

No. 96, North Front Street.

N. B. The LIBERTY is intended to return one of the first sail vessels to this port.

may 29 dtf

FOR LIVERPOOL,

The remarkably fast sailing BRIG

PENNSYLVANIA,

JEREMIAH TATEM, master.

She will sail in ten days—for freight or passage, apply to *JAMES YARD.*

Walnut-street Wharf.

may 23 d10t

For Sale, or Charter,

THE ARMED SHIP

BELVIDERE,

JONATHAN REYNOLDS, *Master,* LYING at Jesse and Robert Waln's wharf, burthen 256 tons, built at New-York, by Mr. Cheeseman in 1793, of live oak, cedar and locust—was completely coppered in London last year with 28 ounce hard rolled navy copper, and copper bolted. She is well known to be a staunch and fast sailing ship, is well found—mounts ten carriage guns and may be sent to sea in a few days at a very little expence. For terms of charter or price on a liberal credit, apply on board to capt. Reynold's, or at No. 26, North Front street, to

RICHARD D. ARDEN.

WHO HAS FOR SALE ON BOARD SAID SHIP

10 Tons rolled sheet lead

20 Bales English Duck, assorted numbers

☞ The Ship Belvidere, if not sold or Chartered before Wednesday next, will take freight for London.

may 19 §

For Sale, at the Stores of the Subscribers, on Walnut street Wharf,

195 casks of nails assorted

20 bales of sail canvass, from No. 1 to 8

53 casks yellow ochre

15 tierces bottled porter, 6 to 14 doz. each

London particular } Madeira Wines

India market }

Teneriffe do. in hogsheads and pipes

Old Port do. in hhds.

Empty Claret bottles

6 cases of Ginghams, Dimities, Muslinets &c. assorted for the West-India market

4, 10, and 9 inch cables and 10 coils of cordage

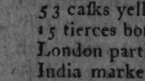
Writing slates, ink stands and presses

20 puncheons Jamaica rum

1 bale seaming twine

160 bundles sheathing paper

THE BRIG



AMAZON,

For Sale, or Charter.

Nicklin & Griffith.

april 7 tuth&s.tf

JUST ARRIVED,

In the brig Gayoso, capt. Bingham, from St. Martins

A quantity of SALT,

of an excellent quality

A few groce Porter Bottles, new

And twenty casks Vinegar

And the said

BRIG,

Also, FOR SALE,

Enquire of

Jehu Hollingsworth & Co.

No. 22, Little Water street, South.

april 20. §

FOR SALE,

At the Store of JESSE & ROBET WALN, On Spruce street Wharf,

Port Wine in pipes, hhds. & qr. casks

Lisbon Wine in pipes and quarter casks

And a few pipes of excellent Madeira Wine

may 16. eotf

Bourdeaux Brandy,

Claret in hhds.

White wine in half hhds.

Claret, Frontinac, Sauterne, Lundi, Red Skins } Wines in Cases.

A L S O,

76,000 lbs. Jacquemel Coffee.

60,000 Bourbon do.

114 Boxes of white Havanna Sugar—and 50 Hogsheads of Tobacco

FOR SALE BY

JOHN SAVAGE.

june 2 dtf

Now Landing,

At Messrs. Willing & Francis's wharf, about

65,000 lbs. Coffee,

In Hogsheads, Tierces, Barrels, and Bags,

FOR SALE BY

SAMUEL HAYS,

No. 89, South Third Street

june 1 §6t

Schuylkill Permanent Bridge.

PURSUANT to the 6th section of the act of Assembly, authorizing the Governor of this commonwealth to incorporate the company for erecting a permanent bridge over the river Schuylkill, a meeting of the Stockholders is hereby called, for the purposes mentioned in that section (which is hereafter published for information) on *FRIDAY* next, the 8th instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the State House. As this meeting is very important to the interests of the company, a punctual and general attendance of the Stockholders is earnestly requested.

By order of the Directors.

RICHARD PETERS, President.

Section 6th, *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That the said President and Directors, on their being chosen, in the first instance shall call a meeting of the Stockholders, and that meeting may appoint five of their number to examin and report the most eligible place or places for building the bridge, and to treat with any body or bodies, politic or corporate, or individuals, for the purchase of their respective rights, or any of them, to the place or places deemed eligible; and when the said place or places, and terms on which it or they can be purchased, are so reported, the said Stockholders for a majority of those met, may fix on the place and terms; or the said Stockholders, or a majority of them may at any time agree to leave the determination, both on place and terms, to the President and Directors.

june 2, 1798. d6t

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

50 Chests of Prime Teas,

CONSISTING of Imperial, Hyson, Souchong, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson and Bohea, just arrived in the Ships Sampson and Ontario; several complete sets of elegant China; 1000 pieces of Nankeen of superior color and quality; a few pieces of common Madrass Handkerchiefs; a large quantity of India Silks, consisting of Lutestrings, Sarsnets, Persians, &c. &c. of different colors.

ALSO, FOR SALE—*Entitled to the drawback,*

5000 boxes of Pate Grasse Cheese

in excellent order for exportation, just received by the ship Juno and Joseph from Amsterdam.

T. B. Freeman,

No. 39 South Front-street, or at his counting house, No. 40, South Water-street.

may 30. mf6t

A Country Seat to Let.

NEAR the Frankford road, about four and a half miles from Philadelphia—the situation remarkably pleasant and healthy. Immediate possession may be had——Apply at No. 144 South Second Street.

may 4 3tawtf

TO BE SOLD, LET,

Or exchanged for property in the city of Philadelphia.

A Valuable Two Story Stone House, and lot or piece of ground, in Potts Town, in the county of Montgomery. The house is in good repair, and the lot made into a useful garden; there are a number of good fruit trees therein, the situation is high and healthy and one of the best for any kind of business in the town, possession will be given immediately—for terms apply to

William Nichols

No. 117, Race street.

may 29 *§

The following Certificates of

FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES

STANDING on the Books of the treasury, were forwarded for London by the ship William Penn, Captain Josiah, which hath been captured, and the Certificates supposed to be lost, viz:

3164. 82. Deferred debt, in the name of Rev. Edward Giddy, of Thredrea, in Cornwall, Great Britain, dated June 2, 1797. Certificate No. 10,072.

8021. 15. Six per Cent. Stock, in the name of Edward Horne, of Bevis mount, Hants, Great Britain, dated May 30, 1797. No. 15196.

3620. 50. Deferred Debt, in the name of William Manning, of Ormsby, in the county of Norfolk, in England, dated July 10, 1797. No. 10199.

20183. 72. Three per Cent. Stock, in the name of Jannet Mathew, of Upper Seymour street, London, Widow, dated October 31 1797. No. 11820.

For the renewal of the above Certificates, application is intended to be made at the said office of the Treasury of the United States,—and all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

ALSO—IN THE SAME VESSEL,

Fifteen shares Stock of the Bank of United States in the name of William Manning, of Ormsby, county of Norfolk, England, viz. Three Certificates for five shares each, dated January 1, 1797. No. 25982, 25983, 25984.

For the renewal of which, application is meant to be made to the said Bank of the United States,—and all persons concerned therein are desired to take notice.

JN. VAUGHAN.

Philadelphia, may 4. §6w

The following Certificates of Shares

IN the North American Land Company, standing on the Books of said Company in the name of Daniel Lister, of Hackney, in the county of Middlesex, England—viz. No. 2151, representing 13096 to 13105, ten shares—No. 2150—13066 to 13075, ten shares—No. 2149—13056 to 13065, ten shares—No. 2148—11509 to 11518, ten shares—No. 2147—11471 to 11480—Amounting to Forty Shares, were forwarded for London by the ship William Penn, which having been captured, said certificates are supposed to be lost; for the renewal of which, application will be made to the Board of the said company.

Daniel Neal Lister.

may 1 *d6w

POST-OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, 22nd May, 1798.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MAILS.

The Eastern Mail

Will be closed on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays } at 12 o'clock noon, and

Arrive at *Philadelphia* on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays & Mondays } at 8 o'clock A. M.

A *Mail* for *New-Haven* and *Boston* will be closed every day, (Sunday excepted) at twelve o'clock (noon).

N. B. The Mail for the Post-towns on the main line east of *New-York*, as far as *Boston*, will be closed every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday with the Eastern mail, and return with the same every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

The Southern Mail.

Will be closed on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays } at ½ past 7 o'clock A. M.

Arrive at *Philadelphia* Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays } at ½ past 9 o'clock A. M.

A *Mail* for all offices on the Main Line between this and Alexandria, will be closed every day, (Sunday excepted) at half past 7 o'clock A. M.

A *Mail* for Winchester, Virginia, will be closed every Thursday, at half past 7, A. M. and Fridays, half an hour before sunset.

N. B. The mail for the post towns on the main line through *North-Carolina, South-Carolina* and *Georgia* as far as *Savannah*, will be closed with the Southern mails from 1st May to 1st November, every Wednesday and Friday, & from 1st November to 1st May, on Mondays and Fridays. The mails for all the other post-towns in *North-Carolina, South-Carolina* and *Georgia*, every Friday, at half past seven o'clock, A. M.

The Mail for the Eastern-Shore of Maryland,

Will be closed every Monday, Wednesday and Friday with the Southern mail, and arrive every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday with the same.

The Mail for New-Castle, Cantwell's Bridge, Duck-Creek, Dover, Frederica, Milford, George-town and Dags-borough, Delaware; *Trap and Snowhill,* Maryland; *Horn-Town, Accomack C. H. and Northampton C. H.* Virginia,

Will be closed every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at half an hour before sun-set, and arrive at *Philadelphia,* every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at eight o'clock, A. M.

The Mail for Downingstown and Lancaster, Pennsylvania,

Will be closed every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at half an hour before sun-set, and arrive at *Philadelphia,* every Wednesday, Friday and Monday, at eight o'clock, A. M.

The Mail for Columbia, York-Town, Carlisle, Shippensburg, Chambersburg, Bedford, Somerset, Greensburg, and Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; *and the post-towns in Kentucky and Tennessee,*

Will be closed every Friday, at half an hour before sunset, and arrive at *Philadelphia* every Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

The Mail for Potts-town, Reading, Lebanon and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania,

Will be closed every Tuesday and Thursday, at sun-set, and arrive at *Philadelphia,* every Tuesday and Thursday, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A Mail for Carlisle,

Will be closed every Tuesday, with the mail for *Harrisburg.*

The Mail for Miller's-Town, (Mifflin county) Mifflin Town, Lewistown, Huntington, Alexandria, Centre Furnace, Belle Jont, Milesburg Aaronsburg and Mifflinsburg, Pennsylvania,

Will be closed on Tuesday the 29th of May, at sunset, and afterwards, every second Tuesday.

The Mail for Sunbury, Northumberland and Lewisburg, Pennsylvania,

Will be closed every Thursday, at sun-set, and arrive at *Philadelphia,* every Tuesday at 10 o'clock; A. M.

The Mail for Plumstead, Bethlehem, Easton and Wilksbarre, Pennsylvania; *Pitt's-Town, Johnsonburg, Sparta, Newton and Hamburg,* New-Jersey; *Goshen, Ward's-bridge, Newburgh and Kingston,* New-York,

Will be closed every Thursday, at sun-set, and arrive at *Philadelphia,* every Tuesday at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Mail for Woodbury, Saweedsborough, Woodstown, Salem and Bridgetown, W N Jersey,

Will be closed every Wednesday, at 3 o'clock P. M, and arrive at *Philadelphia,* every Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The Mail for Alston and Tuckerton, N. Jersey,

Will be closed every Wednesday, at 4 o'clock P. M. and arrive at *Philadelphia,* every Wednesday, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

☞ In this advertisement I have marked the times at which letters must *be left at the office* to *ensure* their going in the Mail of the day, *as all letters are to be marked—accounts of them entered in a book, and transcripts of those accounts made out to send to the respective post-masters.*

As there are several places of the same name in the United States, the merchants and others are requested to be very particular in the direction of their letters; distinguishing the *States,* and where it would otherwise be doubtful, the *Counties,* in which those places are situated—and when letters are not for a post town, the nearest post-town to the place ought to be mentioned. *ROBERT PATTON, post-master.*

may 30 eod4t

The Cargo of the Brig Minerva

FROM BOURDEAUX,

CONSISTING OF

Claret in hhds. and Cases

Oyl, Capers, Olives, Anchovies and Prunes

FOR SALE BY

Thomas Fitzsimons.

may 26. §4w

Now Opening,

At WILLIAM M'LAWS Saddle Manufactory,

No. 72, Chesnut Street,

A general assortment of Horseman's Pistols, direct from the Manufacturers in London.

ALSO ON HAND,

Saddles, Bridles, Holsters, Half Covers, Light Horseman's Caps, Swords, Cartouch Boxes, Valices, Saddle Bags, Portmanteau's, Hard Leather Trunks, Carriage and Chair Harness, &c.

april 9 dtf

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, May 16.

(Continued from yesterday's Gazette.)

Mr. GALLATIN said, it appeared to him that both the gentleman from North Carolina last up, and the Speaker, had considered this section in a very different point of view from that in which it had been stated by other gentlemen. Both of them considered these volunteers as a part of the militia. The Speaker, when alluding to the militia of N. Jersey, had said they were organized companies, or armed associations. He also considered these volunteers in the same light, when he spoke of them as an advanced guard of the militia. And the gentleman from N. Carolina when he spoke of an amendment which he intended to introduce, evidently considered these volunteers as a part of the militia.

Other gentlemen, however, stated that these men were not to form a part of the militia, but of the army of the United States; that if they were militia, they would not be volunteer associations, as law compels militia to act; that the distinctive feature betwixt regulars and militia is, that the latter are obliged by law to serve, and the former become soldiers by their own consent. The spirit of the section is, Mr. G. said, not that these volunteers should be a part of the militia, but of the army. The associations to which it alludes are perfectly distinct from the militia. If they had not been considered in this light by the Senate, where the bill originated, they would not have provided that the officers of these corps should be appointed by the President; and until what fell from the Speaker and the gentleman from North-Carolina, in relation to their being a part of the militia, he had no idea of their being considered in that light. Indeed, the Speaker, at the same time, observed, he should object to the amendment suggested by the gentleman from North Carolina, to make the section clear in this respect; therefore, though he called them a part of the militia, both his arguments and the spirit of the section, prove they are not really considered as a part of the militia. It now from a belief that these corps were intended to make a part of the army, that he objected to them, and shewed that if they were to be considered as militia, they might become so, without any new law, as there are vacancies sufficient to embrace all the volunteers who may offer, in the volunteer corps which are or may be attached to the militia of the several states. In support of this opinion, Mr. G. read an extract from the militia law, which enacts that there shall be at least one company of light infantry attached to each battallion, but does not restrict the number to one company, and he stated that in many battalions that company was not even formed, that there were vacancies in all, and that supposing in some instances that not to be the case, there was no impediment in the law preventing the formation of new uniform companies.

When he had mentioned that it appeared to be the intention of the section under consideration to embody a certain class of citizens, such as merchants, lawyers, &c. and place them in the hands of the President, his colleague said the remark was insidious, and that he (Mr. G.) must know that the volunteer corps in the militia are composed chiefly of the yeomanry of the country. This he knew and this he wished to continue to be the case, but the object of this section was to create a change in that respect and to make the volunteers a separate and distinct body from the militia; in short, that they should not be composed of men of all descriptions. And unless some reason could be given why these volunteers would be more useful under this new organization, than as militia, he wished them to be considered as the latter.

His colleague (Mr. SITGREAVES) had given two reasons why these men should be considered as regulars rather than militia.—The President, he observed, had no power to call out any part of the militia for a longer term than three months; whereas he would be authorized to call out these corps for two years. But if this was the only objection, it would be an easy matter to pass a law giving the President the power to call the militia out for a longer period. But this was not the only object of his colleague. He went farther. He said there was an essential difference betwixt these corps and the militia; that the law which authorizes a detachmen, of the militia, limits their service to invasion insurrection, or imminent danger; whilst the bill now before the committee is not so limited, and this he gave as a reason why it ought to be adopted. Now he would ask for what purpose these volunteer corps could be employed, other than those above named? He should have been at a loss to have conjectured, had he not heard an argument from another gentleman from Massachusetts which seemed to lead to that object. After speaking of the imminent danger of our situation, and giving it all the colouring he was able, he went on to say that England and Ireland, who stood in a similar situation with us, as to the danger of an invasion from France, had adopted the plan of raising voluuteer corps upon a similar plan with these. And now, said Mr. G. I would ask whether these men are intended to be raised for purposes similar to those for which volunteer corps have been raised in England and Ireland. He hoped not.

Another gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. Dayton) had spoken still more plainly, and told the committee, that, in addition to the common service of troops, these volunteers would be the first ready not only to repel any invasion, but also to suppress seditious and disaffected persons, insurgents, or any daring infractors of the laws. Mr. G. asked, whether it could be supposed these Volunteers would be better able to meet any of these cases than the Militia (and the gentleman from New Jersey argued as if he thought so) and if so, what will make them better? The gentleman himself had proved that the Militia are equal to the subduing of insurrections, by mentioning the Western Insurrection, which was subdued by the Militia of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. Four years, Mr. G. said, had elapsed since that insurrection, and from that time, nothing has been seen but a chearful sumbission to the laws. From that time, it is true, we have seen differences of political opinion; but no symtom of any infraction of the laws.—On the contrary, we have seen nothing but an universal attachment to the constitution, and a sense of the happinef enjoyed under it. Why, then, is the house told, not only to day, but on former occasions, of seditious and disaffected persons—of dangers threatened to this country from insurrections? Of the dangers of an invasion he had already spoken, and would not repeat his observations on that head; but gentlemen do not stop here. They speak not only of the danger of an invasion, but of the dangers of a Revolution, of an oversetting of the Government; and this is represented as more dangerous, and as likely to be attended with more disorder than were the incursions of the Goths and Vandals of old. Such was the language held five years ago in England. Gentlemen profess themselves afraid of the effects of the French Revolution; but he owned he was afraid of that system of alarm which was raised five years ago in England, and which gentlemen seem now to be endeavouring to produce in this country. He would call it a system of alarm, which exaggerated the dangers of our situation; which because our vessels continue to be captured in an unjustifiable manner, suggests the existence of a plan on foot for oversetting the Government, by a part of the people themselves with the assistance of a foreign nation. He would call it a system of alarm similar to that of England, which, day after day, brings forth motions calculated to spread fears of imaginary dangers; which one day produces an alien bill, on the next attempts to introduce an unconstitutional sedition bill, finally wants military associations of one part of the people, in order to suppress a supposed disaffection of the rest of the community. And seeing that these motions rapidly succeed one another, no one can tell how far it is intended to extend that system, and whether we shall not soon hear of fictitious conspiracies, pop-gun plots, and every other party artifice which has been practised in England. What, Mr. G. would ask, had been the object, and what the consequence of that system in England? To strengthen the Executive at the expence of individual liberty, and to involve the Country in the most fatal war, a war that has brought that country to the very brink of destruction. Whether there existed in England, at that time, sufficient reasons to have suggested those measures, whether there were in that country a number of persons disaffected to their own Government, and desirous of producing there a revolution, he was not sufficiently informed to be prepared either to affirm or to deny. But certain he was, that whatever danger might have existed there from France, or from internal disaffection, the measures adopted by that Government, however well calculated to suppress for the moment, any dangerous symptoms, had ultimately terminated in creating real and imminent danger from within and from abroad; had brought Ireland to its present deplorable situation, had provoked a perhaps fatal invasion, and instead of preventing, had paved the way for a revolution.

But supposing there were reasons which impelled the British Government to take the measures which they did take, Mr. G. asked what cause there was for taking similar ones in this country? He knew of nothing which had taken place here, since the Western Insurrection (as he had already said) which could indicate a necessity for troops to awe the people of this country; unless indeed it was the intention of gentlemen to suppress Political Opinion. He saw symptoms on this floor, and in various parts of the country, of a difference of political opinion; but none exists any where as to the propriety & necessity of repelling an invading enemy, of supporting the Constitution, the Liberty and Independence of the country; even amongst those who may have been displeased with the former conduct of our Government, in some of its foreign relations.

Gentlemen in this house, Mr. G. said, very often differed in opinion as to the propriety of laws and sections of laws which passed the legislature of the Union; but, when they are passed, all were of one opinion as to their being carried into effect. Yet it should seem that because persons differ in opinion on various subjects, those who do not come up to the standard of the present majority of Congress, are to be considered as seditious and disaffected persons. If this were not the case, he could not see the use of the motion which has this morning been laid upon the table, authorising the Committee for the protection of Commerce and the Defence of the country, to report a bill to enable the President to secure, remove, and otherwise restrict Aliens, *and others,* (the word Aliens might as well have been omitted for the word *others* includes every description whether citizens or aliens) disaffected or seditious persons. This he considered as a part of the Alarm System. He did not believe that there were any seditious persons within the United States, that could render it necessary for Congress to exercise a power forbidden by the constitution; for he denied that they had power to remove any citizen out of the United States; nor was there any necessity for a military association to assist the Executive in the exercise of his legal authority.

be considered merely as providing a force against any invasion which may be attempted against this country, he would ask in what respects these volunteers would be better fitted for that purpose than the Militia corps? And if there be no difference, he had already contended that there is no occasion for this law, as Volunteers to any amount, might join the Militia, according to the existing laws.

His colleague (Mr. Sitgreaves) in reply to some observations of his, has said, that the consideration of these volunteers being generally men of property, or who have expecta-

tions of coming into the poſſeſſion of property, will be the very reaſon why they will prove a ſure defence of the country. Mr. G. ſaid, he had as much confidence in men of property as others, but no more than he had in every free, independent citizen. Whether a man be rich or poor, provided he has a common intereſt in the welfare of the community, he had an equal reliance upon him. And this is a conſtitutional idea; for the conſtitution ſays, "the rights of the people to bear arms ſhall not be queſtioned." Upon that ground, therefore, no ſound argument could be drawn.

When his colleague ſaid, that no objection could be brought againſt this corps on the principle of its being placed under the command of the Preſident, as the Militia is alſo placed under his command, what does the remark amount to, but to ſay that all the military force which can be raiſed, muſt be placed under his command? This he knew; but becauſe all the force to be raiſed, muſt be placed under his command, does it reſult that it may not be dangerous to raiſe and therefore to place under his command, a force of a certain deſcription and unlimited as to its number? This ſection does not ſay how the force is to be employed, and his colleague makes this an argument in its favour, becauſe it is left wholly at the diſpoſal of the Preſident of the United States. And they are not only placed at his diſpoſal without any reſtricton, but he may accept of the ſervice of as many as ſhall offer themſelves. By this law, Congreſs give up their right of judging in every inſtance, & leave to the Preſident the ſole power of determining both the application and the number of the army.

Mr. G. ſaid his great objection to this armed force was, that it had the appearance of arming one part of the people to guard againſt the other; and this was evident from the arguments of gentlemen themſelves, when they ſpeak of this force being wanted for the ſame purpoſe, for which a ſimilar force has been reſorted to in England and Ireland. In ſhort, if we conſider the preſent ſtate of this country, and that in caſe of attack, nothing can be ſo deſirable as unanimity, he did not think it would be prudent to have this half-way corps betwixt regulars and militia, which would diſguſt the militia, and which in his opinion would rather have a tendeney to divide and diſunite the country, than to provide for its defence in caſe of real danger.

Mr. HARTLEY ſaid, the gentleman laſt up, in ſpeaking of the troops which ſubdued the inſurrection in this ſtate, repreſented them as being wholly drafted from the militia. He muſt recollect that one of the moſt reſpectable corps employed on that occaſion was a volunteer corps of this city.

[*To be continued.*]

Macpherſon's Blues.

BATTALION ORDERS,

June 5th, 1798.

THE BLUES are to aſſemble, for the purpoſe of Exerciſe, at the Public Square, Market and Broad ſtreets, on THURSDAY MORNING, at 5 o'clock.

ROBERT HEYSHAM, *Adjutant, p. t.*

VOLUNTEER GREENS.

A Meeting of Buſineſs will be held at the houſe of B. M'Shane, in Third ſtreet, on Saturday the 9th of June inſt. at 7 o'clock in the evening—Several propoſed members will be balloted for.

JOHN MORRELL, Captain.

june 5.

ARTILLERY BLUES.

AT a meeting of a number of the citizens of the city and liberties, at the houſe of George Hill, for the purpoſe of forming an ARTILLERY COMPANY, to be attached to *Macpherſon's Blues*, Saturday evening, June 2d, 1798,

Reſolved,

THAT a Committee, conſiſting of ſix, be appointed to receive the ſignatures of ſuch perſons (to the Articles of Aſſociation) as are diſpoſed to join the ſaid Corps.

That the Committee meet on Wedneſday and Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, at the houſe of George Hill, in order to conſer and notify the applicants of their election.

That the following perſons be the Committee.

George Taylor, No. 4, Nicholſon's Court;
William Flintham, No. 15, Keys's alley, or New ſtreet;
Richard Johns, No. 1, Oak ſtreet;
George Willing, No. 80, Walnut ſtreet;
John M'Cauley, No. 73, South Second ſtreet;
Theodore Meminger, No. 169, north Second ſt.

The Committee invite their fellow citizens to call upon them and enroll their names.

june 4.

WANTED,

Approved Bills on London,

FOR which caſh will be paid at par. Enquire of the Caſhier of the Bank of the United States.

june 5 §

On Saturday, the 23d of June, inſt. at eleven o'clock preciſely, will be expoſed at public vendue, on the premiſes, if not previouſly diſpoſed of by private ſale.

THE four following lots of ground, ſituated on Schuylkill, and extending to Plymouth creek, about fourteen miles from Philadelphia, about three miles from Barnhill church, and one mile beyond Springmill.

They are offered for ſale, chiefly from the view of enlarging an agreeable ſociety, and their being eligible ſituations for Summer retreats, ſince they command a beautiful proſpect of Schuylkill and the country around it, in a fertile lime ſtone ſoil under high cultivation, and joining to a griſt and a ſaw mill for timber and marble, belonginging to William Shepherd.

The intended Canal, will ſooner or later make the communication with the capital both eaſy and cheap. Good building ſtone may be eaſily quarried on the premiſes, lime may be bought within a quarter of a mille, and ſcantling and boards procured from Reading, and brought down Schuylkill and landed on the premiſes.—A liberal credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money, and the conditions of ſale made known on viewing the premiſes.

N. B. If the day ſhould prove unfavorable, the ſale will be poſtponed till the following Wedneſday or the next fair day.

Belvidere, the 30th May 1798.

Charles G. Paleſke.

The draft lately made by Reading Howell, may be ſeen at the Coffee-houſe.

june 5 3t

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

NO. 8, CHESNUT STREET,

Has received, per the Richmond from Calcutta

A Quantity of Sugar.

Weſt India Muſcovado quality, which he offers for ſale very low for caſh or at 60 days.

HE HAS ALSO ON HAND,

A variety of Britiſh Dry Goods,

which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms.

India Calicoes by the Bale, &c. &c.

june 5 dtf

Wants a Place,

A YOUNG WOMAN, to attend a Lady, or take care of Children—would willingly go into the country, or to the ſea ſhore, as may be required. Apply to the Printer.

june 2. 3t

Old Theatre.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 6,

The Tablature; or JUST IN TIME.

In Four Parts.

Part 1ſt.

Addreſs—Mr. Chalmers.

THE ODE, written by Garrick, on erecting a ſtatue to Shakſpeare at Stratford, upon the Avon, the place of his nativity, and given at the Jubilee.—Muſic by Dr. Arne.

To open with the Overture to Artaxerxes, by Mr. Taylor and others.

Speaking Part—Mr. Chalmers.

Laughing Song—Mr. Taylor.

"Sweeteſt Bird that ever ſung"—Mr. Wilmore.

"Wild frantic with pleaſure"—"Thou ſoft flowing Avon"—and "Sweet Willy O."

Miſs Huntley.

Part 2d,

Hornpipe—by *mrs Rowſon.*

Song——*mr Wilmore.*

THE FERVOR OF FREEDOM.

Addreſſed to Columbians—an epic recitation.

Mr Chalmers.

"*Strephon of the Hill,*"—a ballad compoſed by mr Baerg.—*miſs Huntley.*

Part 3d.

A Serious, Comic, Proſaic, Poetic, Heroic, Whimſical, Rhapſodical paraphraſe on

Shakeſpeare's Seven Ages,

mr Chalmers.

A Capriccio on the Grand Piano Forte, *mr Taylor.*

Song——*mr Wilmore.*

"Ceaſe awhile you winds to blow"—ſong compoſed by mr Taylor—*miſs Huntley,*

Nominal, or All for a Name,

Comic recitation—*mr Chalmers.*

Part 4th,

Pantomimical Sketches.

THE WHIM;

Or, Harlequin's Animation

Harlequin, Mr. Chalmers | Clown, Mr. Luſy
Pantaloon, Mr. Rowſon | Columbine Mrs. Rowſon

The whole to conclude with "Hail Columbia," by Mr. Frederick.

The doors will be opened at ſix o'clock, and the curtain will riſe preciſely at ſeven,

Boxes one dollar, Pit half a dollar, Gallery quarter dollar,

Places, and tickets to be had of Mr. North, at the Theatre; at Mr. B. Carr's muſical repoſitory, Market-ſtreet; and of Mr. Chalmers, no 39, ſouth Front-ſtreet.

United States. } *ſſ.*
Pennſylvania Diſtrict. }

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT in purſuance of a Writ to me directed, from the Hon. Richard Peters, Eſq. Judge of the Diſtrict Court of the United States, in and for the Pennſylvania Diſtrict, will be expoſed to public ſale at the Cuſtom-Houſe, in the City of Philadelphia, on Friday, the 15th day of June, inſt. at 12 o'clock at noon

41 Bags of Coffee, and 5 Hampers of Porter.

The ſame having been libelled againſt, proſecuted and condemned as forfeited in the ſaid court.

William Nichols, Marſhal.

Marſhal's Office, June 5th, '98 }

june 5 §10t

On FRIDAY next,

The 8th of June, at 10 o'clock in the morning, WILL BE SOLD,

At the late Dwelling Houſe of Suſannah M'Dowell, at the corner of Penn and Pine ſtreets,

A VARIETY OF

Houſhold & Kitchen Furniture,

Among which are, a quantity of Feather Beds and Bedding, ſilver Spoons, Wearing Apparel, and a quantity of Tavern Utenſils, &c. &c.

CONNELLY & Co. *Auctioneers.*

may 31. "eo3t

POST-OFFICE,

Philadelphia, 5th June, '98.

LETTERS for the Britiſh Packet, for Falmouth, will be received at this office until Friday, the 8th inſt. at 12 o'clock noon.

N. B. The inland poſtage to New-York muſt be paid.

TO LET,

The Houſe No. 83,

Cheſnut, a few doors below Third ſtreet.

It is in good repair, and a capital Stand for any kind of buſineſs. Apply as above.

june 5. §

Sale of Real Eſtate,

On Thurſday evening next the 7th June at 7 o'clock in the evening at the Merchants Coffee-houſe in Second-ſtreet, will be ſold at public auction,

A three Story Brick Houſe;

SITUATE on the north ſide of Spruce-ſtreet No. 31, between 2d and 3d ſtreets. The houſe is in compleat repair 20 feet Front and the lot extends 80 feet in depth with the privilege of an alley Piaza of 13 feet 9 inches by 11 feet, a large convenient kitchen of 20 feet 9 inches by 13 feet 6 inches and 2 ſtory high—over the kitchen is a handſome dining room. The fire inſurance on the premiſes is £800. extends to the 4th December 1799; the eſtate is ſubject to annual payment of £5.—Poſſeſſion can be had in a very ſhort time, and ſecurity given (if required) to make the purchaſer a complete title—the terms of payment will be one third caſh, one third in 6 months and the remainder in one or two years with intereſt and ſecurity.

FOOTMAN & Co. auctioneers.

june 2 §ts

FOR SALE,

On board the ſhip CLOTHIER, at Perot's Wharf

Excellent Cheſhire, and Double Glouceſter } CHEESE,

In fine order— ALSO, a few Crates of

Queen's Ware,

Well aſſorted for Families.

june 4 §1w

Choice St. Croix Sugars,

FOR SALE BY

James Yard.

ALSO,

A few pipes of remarkably fine Madeira Wine, fit for immediate uſe, and at a reduced price.

june 4 d10t

FOR SALE,

A Black Man,

WHO has five years and a half to ſerve, is a good coachman, an excellent waiter, and has been accuſtomed to marketing for a family—his age about thirty two years. For further particulars, apply at the office of this Gazette.

may 15. §

TO BE SOLD,

By JOHN NIXON & Co.

A few hhds of excellent St. Croix SUGAR and RUM, which will be landed at Willings and Francis' wharf next Monday, the 21ſt inſtant.

may 16. d5t eotf

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, *June 6.*

Yeſterday morning at ten o'clock the funeral of the late NATHAN BRYAN, Eſq. member of Congreſs from the ſtate of North Carolina, moved from No. 205, Arch ſtreet, where he died the preceding day, to the Baptiſt burying ground in Second ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets. The proceſſion moved as follows:

1. The two Chaplains to Congreſs.
2. Two Miniſters of the Baptiſt Church.
3. The Corpſe borne by 8 carriers, and attended by 8 Pall-Bearers.
4. The Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives preceded by the Serjeant at Arms with his Mace, and followed by the Clerk.
5. The members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives two and two—the members from North-Carolina foremoſt.
5. The Preſident of the Senate, preceded by the Serjeant at Arms and Door keeper to the Senate, and followed by the Secretary.
7. The Members of the Senate two and two.
8. The heads and other principal officers of the departments, two and two.
9. The attending Members of the Baptiſt Church, two and two.
10. Other Citizens, two and two.

The Chaplains, Miniſters, Pall-Bearers, and the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, wore white ſcarves over the right ſhoulder, white ſcarves round their hats, and white gloves.—The Sergeant at Arms and Clerk of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, wore white ſcarves round their hats—and the Members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, wore black crape ſcarves on the left arm.

The Pall-Bearers, were—Mr. Martin of the Senate—Mr. Locke, Mr. Gilleſpie, Mr. M'Dowell, Mr. Macon, Mr. Burgeſs, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Blount, of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

At the grave, the Rev. Dr. Rogers made a ſhort addreſs, well adapted to the ſolemnity of the occaſion.

MR. FENNO,

The following is a copy of the oath taken by one Thomas Leiper, tobacconiſt, before the court of Common Pleas, as ſurety for James Thomſon Callender, on an application of ſaid Callender to be naturalized.

Thomas Leiper, tobacconiſt, of the city of Philadelphia, being duly ſworn according to law, doth depoſe and ſay, that he hath been *well acquainted* with James Thomſon Callendar, the within memorialiſt, for four years laſt paſt and upwards, that he hath, during that period, behaved as a man of good moral character, *attached to the conſtitution of the United States, and well diſpoſed to the good order and happineſs of the ſame!!!*

The Editor of the Aurora, to keep his readers in the dark as much as poſſible, not only omits the publication of the addreſſes to the government from almoſt every part of the Union, but in addition to the injury done to his credulous cuſtomers, miſrepreſents the meetings of the people by falſhood and calumny,—as appears by the following,

ALBANY, MAY 28.

From the Aurora.—"A meeting has been held in Albany, at which the conduct of the Preſident was in every reſpect approved, and thoſe who ventured to differ with them anathematized and threatened. [A LIE.] To what lengths is this political fanaticiſm to carry us? This is the reign of terror (as far as threats go) with a witneſs."

There was never a town meeting held in which more order and decorum were obſerved, or leſs of party ſpirit—The citizens were of one mind, and the addreſs to the Preſident, which had the ſignatures of about 800 citizens, was voluntarily and with avidity ſigned by all the freeholders and electors of Albany, who were at home when the committee waited on them with the addreſs—except from 25 to 30 only, who declined ſigning it.]

From the Albany Centinel.

A ſtupid democratic print remarks, that "addreſſes to the Preſident, both of approbation and *remonſtrance*, are too numerous for inſertion." This brings to mind the ſtory of the man who told an inquirer that himſelf and his neighbor owned 1000 acres of land:—the neighbor, as the fact proved, owned 999 acres, and the other, one acre. Since the publication of the diſpatches we have ſeen but two productions, called *remonſtrances*—while addreſſes of approbation have been communicated, and are ſtill flowing in from all parts of America.

A writer in the Connecticut Courant, in an addreſs to Abraham Baldwin (member of Congreſs from Georgia) in reply to a production of the ſaid Baldwin's, ſays "You profeſs to love our conſtitution—ſo does Mr. Jefferſon. Mr. Giles, Mr. Nicholas, and Mr. Gallatin; and you all ſhew your affection very much like a man I once knew who uſed to call his wife MY DEAR, whilſt he was whipping her."

Addreſs of the Inhabitants of the Town of Haverhill, Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts.

TO THE PPESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

SIR,

WHILE we diſapprove an interference of the people with the adminiſtration of our national government, we conſider it our duty at this time to aſſure you, that the meaſures you have adopted and purſued, as firſt Magiſtrate of the union, have univerſally met our hearty concurrence; in full confidence that thoſe meaſures have been dictated by wiſdom and the pureſt principles of patriotiſm, we cannot withold the grateful expreſſion of our thanks for your undeviating firmneſs in their execution.

Your late exertions to redreſs our wrongs, to accommodate differences unhappily exiſting between this country and the French Republic, to conciliate the affection of our allies, to preſerve our neutrality, to eſtabliſh our peace and happineſs, and above all to ſupport the independence, dignity and freedom of the United States, afford the higheſt evidence of the juſtice and wiſdom of your adminiſtration, and demand, in an eminent degree, the gratitude of every patriotic American.

We humbly deprecate the calamities of war; but when the ſafety, the independence, the freedom of our country require it, we ſubmit to the direction of the government of our choice. Imploring the bleſſing of Heaven, we are prepared, with our property and at the hazard of our lives, to ſupport our government, to vindicate our rights, and to defend our country.

To the Inhabitants of the Town of Haverhill, in the State of Maſſachuſetts.

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you for a reſpectful and affectionate addreſs, which has been preſented to me by Mr. Bartlett, your Repreſentative in Congreſs.

The interference of the people with the adminiſtration of the national government, in ordinary caſes, would be not only uſeleſs and unneceſſary, but very inconvenient and expenſive to them, if not calculated to diſturb the public councils with prejudices, paſſions, local views, and partial intereſts, which would better be at reſt; but there are ſome great conjunctures, in which it is proper, and, in ſuch a government as ours, perhaps neceſſary. If ever ſuch an occaſion can occur, the preſent is one.

Your aſſurance to me that the meaſures I have adopted, as firſt Magiſtrate of the union, have uniformly met your hearty approbation; and your declaration that you are prepared, with your property and at the hazard of your lives, to ſupport your government, vindicate your rights, and defend your country, are to me a great conſolation.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, June 4th, 1798.

The Britiſh cruizers have this Spring made great havoc among the French privateers in the European Seas, and in the Weſt-Indies. Theſe are individual loſſes which muſt be ſeverely felt, and in a ſhort time ſuch ſucceſs will entirely diſcourage the buſineſs.

For the Gazette of the United States.

SONG.

VERSE 1.

Come all Grenadiers whom your country invites,
To aſſemble in arms in defence of her rights,
Here let us determine to ſtand or to fall
By that glorious cauſe which makes brothers of all.
No force here compels us our paſtimes to yield,
Ourſelves by ourſelves are called forth to the field.
Then let us all range round Columbia's laws,
Reſolved to live free or to die in her cauſe.
Then let us &c.

VERSE 2.

Remember our fathers with Waſhington fought,
And for us independence moſt cheerfully bought.
Let us to our children be equally good,
And tranſmit it, if needful, enrich'd with our blood.
That bleſſing by *union* for us was procured
And by *union* alone can by us be ſecured.
Then let us all range &c

VERSE 3.

"*Divide and exterminate*" long will prevail
As the maxim of tyrants where power may fail.
No force from their baſe can our liberties tear,
If *united* the banners of freedom were rear.
And though ſentiments multiply under the ſun,
Americans ſurely can now have but one,
With courage to range &c.

VERSE 4.

Could Montgomery, Mercer and Warren behold
With what joy we the banners of freedom unfold,
Their bleſt ſhades would rejoice and with rapture exclaim—
"Our example is followed and guarded our fame."
Let their conduct be held by each patriot dear,
And their virtues be equall'd by each Grenadier.
While we manfully range &c.

VERSE 5.

Then brother with brother our arms we'll entwine,
And courage and diſcipline cheerfully join;
Let our ſteadineſs prove thoſe opinions are juſt
Which place in our conduct unlimited truſt.
Nor ſo hard is the taſk for mankind to be free,
Let's *determine* to be ſo, and pride bends the knee.
Then let us all range &c.

New-York, June 5.

ARRIVED		DAYS
Schr. Wm. & Joſeph, Rhodes,	Richmond	9
Sally, Wade,	Wilmington	5
Friendſhip, ——,	St. John's N.B.	20
Hebe, Gregg,	Havanna	17
Polly, Sharp,	North-Carolina	4
Sloop Maria, King,	Philadelphia	

BOSTON, May 31.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of good information in Europe, dated Feb. 17, 1798.

"There is no doubt that the French are indefatigably working to raiſe an inſurrection at Hamburgh, againſt the preſent government. Among the means they are uſing for the purpoſe, I ſhall particularly notice at preſent, only the eſtabliſhment of a *Theo-philanthropic* Society.

It is a *theological* and *political* mixture of deiſm, morality, anti-chriſtianity and revolution, that the doctrine preaches. It is under the ſpecial encouragement and protection of the French directory. Larevellere Lepaux is one of its founders. He is a profeſſed and bitter enemy of Chriſtianity, againſt which he has read a long and tedious diſſertation, to the national inſtitute.

"The Paris prints have lately aſſerted that Dupont De Nemours is *going to America*, with the intention of ſetting up a Theo-philanthropic Society. He has been to the ſociety at Paris to requeſt of them a copy of that which contains their doctrines and conſtitution Dupont de Nemours was one of the unfortunate members of the legiſlative aſſembly, upon whom the Fructidor revolution fell. He was not like the others condemned to tranſportation or even expelled he was permitted to reſign his ſeat, and by yielding to the torrent, eſcaped its deſtructive fury. He is the man, who, while a member of the legiſlature, was ſo anxious to have France purſue a ſyſtem of *conciliation* toward the Americans, ſo as to induce them to chuſe for their Preſident, a man devoted to France.

"If Dupont is going to America, with the deſign mentioned, he has made his peace with the directory and will be a diligent ſervant to them on your ſide of the Atlantic."

LONDON, April 13.

A ſubſcription is begun at Peterſburgh, as a voluntary contribution for the defence of this country. The Britiſh Factory have headed the liſt with a donation of 2000l. Mr. Ward had ſubſcribed 1000l. in addition, and numerous individuals were daily adding their various ſums, when the laſt advices came from that place.

On Tueſday an overland diſpatch was received at the Eaſt-India Houſe, by which we have the ſatisfaction of learning that every thing was in a tranquil and proſperous ſtate in that quarter of the globe.

April 12.

At eight o'clock this morning, Mr. O'Connor, Quigley, alias O'Coigley, alias Fevey, Binns, Allen and Leary, were bro't to the bar, when Mr. Juſtice Buller informed them that a bill of indictment for high treaſon had been found againſt them; that the Court would adjourn to the 30th inſt. on which day they would be arraigned; and that it was probable that their trial would take place on the following day. If the priſoners had to make any requeſt of the court, it was now a proper time to bring it forward.

Mr. O'Connor ſaid, he wiſhed to know if he was informal in aſking, whether his trial could not be put off to a later day, as he might have occaſion to bring witneſſes from Ireland!

Mr. Juſtice Buller anſwered, that the Court had nothing to ſay to that; but if he wiſhed to have Counſel aſſigned him it could now be done.

Mr. O'Connor replied, that his lordſhip had aſked if he had any thing to pray, and he had only deſired to know if he was informal in aſking a delay of his trial; his confinement had been ſo cloſe, that he had no opportunity of adviſing with his friends reſpecting his counſel.

Quigley ſaid, that Mr. Foulkes, his ſolicitor, was on the road, and he wiſhed to ſee him; on which the Court made an order for Mr. Foulkes to be admitted to him.

Binns deſired that Mr. Gurney might be aſſigned as one of the Counſel; Allen made the ſame requeſt for Mr. Ferguſon; and Jeremiah Leary for Mr. Scott.—The Court gave orders accordingly.

Mr. Simmons, of Rocheſter, had been previouſly appointed ſolicitor for Mr. O'Connor and Leary; and Mr. Bonney, for Binns and Allen.

The Jews are going, it is ſaid, to erect by ſubſcription a monument to the memory of lord George Gordon.

Napper Tandy has been appointed a Brigadier General in the French ſervice.

A letter from Peterſburgh, March 4, ſays—"The late ſumptuary Ukaſas, continue to be enforced with unremitting rigour. The emperor Paul has alſo publiſhed his prayer book, which abounds with Annotations, full of piety and devotion!!

"By an imperial manifeſto, the Krim, and the whole of Tauria, including the ports of Eupatoria and Feſhoſia, are declared open for the trade of all nations."

The Porte is threatened with new dangers—a rebellion having broken out in the Morea, and the greater part of the Greeks there joined the inſurgents.

The Turkiſh ambaſſador at Vienna, diſtributed to the poor, fifty florins a day, for a whole week, to encourage them to pray for the preſervation of the Archduchеſs Elizabeth.

The French army at Rome having refuſed to ſerve under general Maſſena (who is univerſally execrated), is now commanded by general Allemagne.

The tribunal of correction at Gap in France, has condemned Pierre Mazel, late Vicar of Talard, and Philip Tardi, Ex-Auguſtine, to a heavy fine and ſix months impriſonment each for performing religious worſhip, without previouſly making the declaration required by law.

The ſame tribunal ſentenced Etienne Mazel, a notary to a fine, and one months impriſonment for having permitted maſs to be celebrated in his houſe, without making the requiſite declaration.

General Caſalta has returned to Genoa, after having reduced Corſica to complete ſubmiſſion. He took Giafferi, chief of the rebels, priſoner, and conſigned him to a military commiſſion ſitting at Baſtia.

Upwards of two thouſand rooms for balls were licenſed at Paris during the courſe of laſt year. At one of them, called *des bals a la victime*, none were admitted but ſuch as had loſt by the *Guillotine* a Father! a Mother! a Huſband! a Wife! a Brother! or a Siſter!

A French Journal contains the following character of the Youths of Paris:

They are mean, idle, gluttonous, envious, detractive, credulous, and as much the ſlaves of ennui themſelves as the cauſe of it in others; inſolent and groſs in their behaviour towards women; cowardly, embarraſſed in their behaviour with patriots; preſumptuous, and enterprizing when in a maſs; fools and affrighted when alone. Should they continue ten years as they are, they will be the opprobium, the ſhame, the ſcandal, and the refuſe of the French nation.

LONDON, April 28.

Barrere has publiſhed a new work entitled The Liberty of the Seas, or the Engliſh government unmaſked, two volumes in octavo, of 500 pages. This work has a map of the world prefixed to it, in which the poſſeſſions of England in various parts of the world are diſtinguiſhed in red,

When General Menard firſt deſired the committee of the inſurgents of the Pays de Vaud to pay a contribution amounting nearly to 45,000l, the demand was conſidered rather exorbitant. Even the moſt violent democrats were heard to confeſs, that French liberty was a dear commodity.

The French ſent 16,000 picked men to take poſſeſſion of Rome: and ſo infatuated were the inhabitants, that they made not the leaſt preparation to repel their invaders but fooliſhly hoped, even when the French were at the gates, that ſome miracle would be worked for their deliverance.

Fourteen conſtitutional ſocieties are forming in the various wards of Rome, for the purpoſe of inſtructing the people.

The Duke of Parma, it is ſaid, is ſeriouſly indiſpoſed.

Louis XVIII. arrived at Mittau on the 22d ult.

A letter from Rochefort ſtates, that Gilbert Deſmoliers, ci-devant member of the legiſlative body, and about 2000 other perſons; condemned to tranſportation (among whom are ſeveral prieſts) have been embarked at Rochefort for Cayenne.

On the 22d inſt. Piſon de Galaud was elected preſident of the council of Five Hundred.

Three hundred perſons were arreſted at Orleans on the 29th Ventoſe.

The directory have publiſhed a decree ordering the arreſt of citizens Stappeur, Terrond, Artaud, and Lefebve, Laſſere at Liſle, accuſed of treaſonable practices.

NAPLES, March 9.

The French general Belard has arrived here, and demanded, in the name of the French republic, a paſſage through the Neapolitan territory for a body of French troops to Benevento. He had a long conference with our miniſter, the marquis de Gallo, but no definitive reſolution was taken.

An embargo has been laid on all the feluccas in our harbours.

PHILADELPHIA,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 6.

The following Resolutions were this day laid before the House of Representatives, by Mr. D. Foster.

WHEREAS the French Republic, regardless of those principles of good faith which ought to ensure a due observance of treaties, have, in various instances, violated the express stipulation of the treaties heretofore made or subsisting between the United States and the French nation, in a manner highly injurious to the interest and honor of the United States; by reason whereof the United States are released from all obligation on their part to respect the said treaties, or to consider themselves as holden or bound thereby,

Resolved, That it is expedient to make a legislative declaration notifying the citizens of the United States, and all others concerned, that the said treaties are no longer obligatory upon the United States.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law, authorizing the President of the United States to grant letters of marque and reprisal against all ships & other vessels, with their cargoes, found on the high seas, sailing under the authority of the French Republic, or belonging to the said Republic, or any of the citizens thereof, or its dependencies—to continue and be in force until the French government shall revoke and annul the orders and decrees authorizing the capture and detention of the vessels and property of the citizens of the United States, contrary to the laws of nations.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law granting a bounty, in proportion to the size and number of guns, on all armed vessels (which shall be taken and bro't into any of the ports of the United States) belonging to the republic of France, or to any of the citizens thereof, or of its dependencies—or to others sailing under the authority, or pretence of authority, from the said republic.

[Ordered to be printed.]

WASHINGTON LOTTERY, No. II.

A List of Blanks and Prizes.

170th Day's Drawing—May 17.

No.	*Dolls.*	*No.*	*Dolls.*	*No.*	*Dolls.*	*No.*	*Dolls.*
936		14444		23811		39982	
1106		781		24972		40175	
517		952		25138		41756	
2207	x	15241	x	565		769	
441		426	x	26250		771	
713	x	16113		593		845	
923		408		700	x	919	20
3029	x	584	x	27372		42273	x
304		17227		615		541	
632		493		770		694	x
4883		18094	x	28290		43031	
5196		560		356		072	x
468	x	924	x	606		173	x
843	x	19050		896		191	
6816		192	x	940	x	211	
7095	x	387		29333		912	
665		20066	x	334		971	
8121		548		570	x	44210	
315		584		826		288	
371	20	698		31783	x	508	
936		710		990	x	45181	
999		721		32377		238	
9353		21408		654		587	
475		448		760	x	669	x
718		547		33366		739	x
743		969	x	638		46005	x
10838		22053	x	34201		065	
854		131	x	322		964	x
9351	x	275		602	x	47044	25
11006		450	x	775		406	
494		589		35080		48020	x
12106		607		513		181	
494	x	743	100	36600	20	205	
801		820		886		49217	
13178		969		37202	x	413	
680		25211		249		804	
768	x	384	x	271			
924	x	651		893			

NOTICE,

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Susannah McDowel, widow, deceased are requested to make immediate payment and all those who have any demands against said estate, to present their accounts duly attested to Patrick Lineham.

Reverend Leonard Neal, } *executors.*
Patrick Lineham, }

may 31 *eod3t

The following Certificates

OF Funded Debt and Bank of United States Stock, were forwarded from England per the Countess of Leicester Packet, in the 11th month, 1797, which vessel has been captured, and the Certificates supposed to be lost.

4000 dollars 4½ per cent. Stock, standing on the books of the Treasury, in the name of Bird Savage and Bird Certificate no 189, dated July 19th, '96.

Ten Shares Stock of the Bank of United States in the name of Miller, Hart & Co. of London, in one Certificate, No. 26067, dated the 1st day of January, 1797.

For the renewal of which certificates, application is intended to be made at the Office of the Treasury of the United States, and at the Bank of United States; of which all persons interested therein, are desired to take notice.

JOHN WARDER.

Philadelphia, 5 mo. 26, 1798.

21w3m

Canal Lottery, No. II.

Considerably more than Half Drawn.

Draws twice a week, every Monday & Tuesday

TICKETS For Sale, Seven Dollars each, at WILLIAM BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers office, No. 64 South Second-street, where check books are kept for examination and registering in this, City of Washington No. 2. and Paterson Lotteries and information where Tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

STATE OF THE WHEEL.

One prize of	10,000 dollars	10,000
Five	4,000	20,000
Two	2,000	4,000
Nine	1,000	9,000
Nineteen	500	9,500
Forty-four	200	8,800

With a full proportion of the one hundred and of the fifty dollar prizes—the price of tickets will soon rise, particularly on account of the five 4,000 dollar prizes that remain in the wheel until the last day of drawing.

☞ Note, the business of a Broker duly attended to in all its branches at the above office

may 24 w&stf

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, *June 6.*

Yesterday, the House of Representatives of the United States was engaged most of the sitting in discussing the bill for regulating the compensation of officers employed in the collection of the Internal Revenue of the United States, and to provide for the more effectual settlement of their accounts. It was got through in the committee of the whole and reported, but not taken up in the house.

On motion of Mr. Rutledge the house came to a resolution, to go into a mourning for a month, in order to shew their respect to Nathan Bryan, deceased, member from North-Carolina, by wearing a peace of crape on the left arm.

In the course of the sitting, the President of the United States communicated to the house the following message in writing, of which 1200 copies were ordered to be printed.

Gentlemen of the Senate and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I now transmit to both Houses, the communications from our Envoys at Paris, received since the last, which have been presented by me, to Congress.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, 5th June, 1798.

Dear Sir, Paris, March 9th, 1798.

Agreeably to what we represented to you in our No. 6, we prepared a letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the subject of the late law authorizing the capture of neutral vessels, on board of which any productions of Great Britain, or its possessions, should be laden, shewing how incompatible such law was with the rights of neutral nations, and the treaty between France and America, its direct tendency to destroy the remaining commerce of our country, and the particular hardships to which it would subject the agricultural as well as commercial interests of our countrymen, from the peculiar situation of the United States. We added, that under existing circumstances, we could no longer resist the conviction that the demands of France rendered it entirely impracticable to effect the objects of our mission, and that not being permanent ministers, but Envoys Extraordinary with full power for particular purposes, we deemed it improper to remain longer in France after the impossibility of effecting those purposes had been demonstrated. Before however we took this measure and expicitly demanded our passports, we deemed it expedient to desire major Rutledge to call on mr. Talleyrand, on the 19th ult. to know if he had any communication to make to us in consequence of our letter dated the 17th and delivered the 31st of Jan. To this mr. Tallyrand replied, that he had no answer to make, as the directory had not taken takeu any order on the subject, and when they did, he would inform us of it. Still being anxious to hear explicitly from mr, Tallyrand himself before we sent our final letter, whether there were no means within our power, of accommodating our differences with France on just and reasonable grounds, we wrote to him on the 27th of February, soliciting a personal interview on the subject of our mission; he appointed the 2d of March following. You will find in the exhibit A, herewith inclosed, what passed on that occasion. On the 4th instant, we requested another interview: We have detailed in the latter part of the same exhibit, for your information, the substance of that conversation.

From these accounts you may observe, that the views of France, with regard to us, are not essentially changed since our communications with its unofficial agents in October last.

We have the honor to be, With great respect,
Your most obedient humble servants,
CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY,
J. MARSHALL, E GERRY.

Col. Pickering, Sec. United States.

A.

March the second. At three o'clock we waited on Mr. Talleyrand, and were almost immediately introduced to him. General Pinckney commenced the conversation, by saying, that our government and ourselves were extremely anxious to remove the subsisting difference between the two republics; that we had received many propositions, thro' Mr. Y. to which we had found it impracticable to accede; and that we had now waited on him for the purpose of enquiring whether other means might not be devised which would effect so desirable an object. The minister replied, that without doubt, the Directory wished very sincerely, on our arrival, to see a solid friendship established between France and the United States, and had manifested this disposition, by the readiness with which orders for our passport were given. That the Directory had been extremely wounded by the last speech of General Washington, made to Congress when about to quit the office of President of the United States; and by the first and last speech of Mr. Adams. That explanations of these speeches were expected and required of us. General Pinckney expressed his surprize that the speech of General Washington was complained of; and said this was a new complaint. Mr. Talleyrand merely observed, that the Directory was wounded at it; and proceeded. He said that the original favorable disposition of the Directory had been a good deal altered by the coldness and distance which we had observed. That instead of seeing him often, and endeavouring to remove the obstacles to a mutual approach, we had not once waited on him. General Pinckney observed, that when we delivered him our letters of credence, he informed us that the Directory, in a few days, would decide concerning us, and that when the decision was made he would communicate it to us. That this had for some time suspended any proceedure on our part. He answered that this related only to our public character, and not to private visits. General Pinckney said, that on an application made by his secretary for a passport for an American under his care, he was told that he must apply to the office of police, for that America had no minister in France, since the recall of Mr. Monroe. The minister said that was very true; and then proceeded to say, that the Directory felt itself wounded by the different speeches of Mr. Washington and Mr. Adams, which he had stated, and would require some proof, on the part of the United States, of a friendly disposition, previous to a treaty with us. He then said that she ought to search for and propose some means which might furnish this proof; that if we were disposed to furnish it there could be no difficulty in finding it; and he alluded very intelligibly to a loan. He said he had several conferences with Mr. Gerry on this subject, who had always answered that we had no power. Mr. Gerry said that he had stated other objections; that he had particularly urged that it would involve us in a war with Great Britain. He made no reply; and Gen. Pinckney observed, that a loan had been suggested to us; but that we had uniformly answered, that it exceeded our powers.

Mr. Talleyrand replied, that persons at such a distance as we were from our government, and possessed as we were of the public confidence, must often use their discretion, and exceed their powers, for the public good. That there was a material difference between acting where instructions were silent, and doing what was particularly forbidden, that if indeed a loan was positively forbidden, we might consider ourselves as incapable of making one; but if, as he supposed was the case (he looked the question) our instructions were only silent, that it must be referred to us to act in a case not provided for, according to the best of our judgment, for the public good: that in almost all the treaties made during the revolution, the negociators had exceeded their powers; although the government appointing them was at no considerable distance. He particularized the treaty with Prussia, and several others. General Pinckney told him that our powers did not extend to a loan, and perhaps might forbid it. The Minister still urged the difference between an express prohibition, and mere silence. He then proceeded to state that the principal objection on the part of our Government to a loan must be, that it would draw us out of the neutral situation in which we wished to continue: that there were various means of evading this; first, the secrecy of France, which might be relied on; and secondly, means of disguising the loan might be devised, which would effectually prevent its being considered as an aid during the present war: that if we were truly and sincerely desirous of effecting the thing, we should experience no difficulty in finding the means. Ae again stated a proposition of this sort, on our part as being absolutely necessary to prove that the government was not about entering into a treaty with persons of a temper hostile to it. Mr. Gerry not well hearing mr. Talleyrand, who spoke low, asked him to explain himself with respect to the proposition which he had alluded to, supposing it to be a new one: and he answered, that one of them was secrecy; but that there were besides various ways which might easily be suggested to cover the loan as an immediate one, by limiting the time of advancing it to distant instalments. Mr. Gerry observed, that Dutrimond had suggested that a loan was proposed to be made payable after the war, and in supplies to St. Domingo. Mr. Talleyrand signified, that that might be one of the means used; and said that if we were only sincere in our wish, it would be easy to bring about the end.

General Marshall told Mr. Talleyrand, that if the Ministers of the United States had manifested any unwillingness to take all proper means to reconcile the two republics, or any indifference on the subject, they had very badly represented the feelings and wishes of their government; that the government of the United States, was most sincerely desirous of preserving the friendship of France, and had, in his opinion, unequivocally manifested that desire, by having deputed us under the exeraordinary circumstances attending our mission, and by having so long patiently borne the immense loss of property which had been sustained; that we had endeavoured, according to the best of our judgment, to represent truly the disposition of our government; but that we understood that France would consider nothing as an evidence of friendship, but an act which would transcend and violate our powers, and at the same time operate the most serious injury to our country; that neutrality, in the present war, was of the last importance to the United States; and they had resolved faithfully to maintain it; that they had committed no act, voluntarily, which was a breach of it; and could do nothing in secret, which, if known, would justly arrange them among the belligerent powers; that in the present state of things, if America was actually leagued with France in the war, she would only be required to furnish money; that we had neither ships of war or men to be employed in it; and could consequently, as a belligerent power, only be asked for money; that therefore, to furnish money, was, in fact, to make war; which we could by no means consent to do; and which would absolutely transcend our powers; being an act altogether without the view and contemplation of our government when our mission was decided on: that with respect to supplies to Saint Domingo, no doubt could be entertained that our merchants would furnish them very abundantly, if France would permit the commerce; and a loan really payable after the close of the war, might then be negociated. Mr. Talleyrand again marked the distinction between silence of instructions and an express prohibition; and again insisted on the necessity of our proving, by some means which we must offer, our friendship for the republic. He said he must exact from us, on the part of his government, some proposition of this sort; that to prove our friendship, there must be some immediate aid, or something which might avail them; that the principles of reciprocity would require it. Gen. Pinckney and Gen. Marshall understood him, by this expression, to allude to the loan formerly made by France to the U. States. Mr. Gerry, at the time, thought he alluded to the treaty to be made, and said all treaties should be founded in reciprocity, and then asked him whether a loan was the ultimatum of this government. Mr. Talleyrand did not give a direct answer to the question: he said, as he was understood, that the government insisted on some act which would demonstrate our friendly disposition towards, and our good wishes for the Republic: this once done, he said, the adjustment of complaints would be easy; that would be matter of enquiry, and if France had done us wrong, it would be repaired. But that if this was refused, it would increase the distance and coldness between the two Republics. The conversation continued in this style until four o'clock, when we took our leave, and agreed to meet in the evening. In the course of it, and in reply to some observations of Mr. Talleyrand, respecting the proofs of friendship required by France, General Pinckney observed, that our being here was a mark of the friendly disposition of our government; and that while we were here, the government had passed a decree for seizing neutral vessels having on board any article coming out of England, which in its operation would subject to capture all our property on the ocean. Mr. Talleyrand replied, that this was not particular to us, but was common to all the neutral powers. At another time, in answer to his demand of some mark of our friendship, General Marshall observed, that we considered the mutual interests of the two nations as requiring peace and friendship; and we relied on finding sufficient motives in the interest of France to preserve that friendship, without forcing us to an act, which transcended our powers and would be so injurious to our country. As we were taking our leave, Mr. Talleyrand again noticed our not visiting him, and said, that he conceived our not having had an audience from the Directory ought not to have prevented it. General Marshall told him, that our seeing the Directory, or not, was an object of no sort of concern to us; that we were perfectly indifferent with regard to it; but that we conceived that until our public character was in some degree recognized, and we were treated as the ministers and representatives of our government, we could not take upon ourselves to act as ministers, because by doing so, we might subject ourselves to some injurious circumstances to which we could not submit. He said that was very true; but we might see him as private individuals, and discuss the objects of difference between us.

We requested of Mr. Talleyrand another interview, at such hour as might be convenient to him, on the sixth instant. He answered, that he would receive us at half past eleven; at which hour we attended him.

Immediately after our arrival at his office, we were introduced to the Minister, and General Pinckney stated, that we had considered, with the most serious attention, the conversation we had had the honor of holding with him, a few days past: that the propositions he had suggested, appeared to us to be substantially the same with those which had been made by Mr. X, by Mr. Y, and also to Mr. Gerry, with an intention that they should be communicated to his colleagues; that we considered it as a proposition, that the U. States should furnish aid to France, to be used during the present war: that tho' it was unusual to disclose instructions, yet we would declare to him, that in addition to its being a measure amounting to a declaration of war against Great Britain, we were expressly forbidden by our instruction to take such a step.

The minister said, in the tone of question, he supposed our instructions were to do nothing which would amount to a departure from our neutrality.—General Pinckney said, that we were so instructed; and that they were still more particular. Mr. Talleyrand then proceeded to argue, that it would be no departure from neutrality, to stipulate a loan payable after the war: and spoke of it clearly as admitting of application to immediate use. He said a good deal of the secrecy with which the transaction might be cloathed; and observed further, that a loan payable after the war, would be a proof of our faithful observance of the duties of neutrality; since it would be considered as proving that we had rejected propositions for an immediate loan. General Marshall replied, that we thought differently; that in our opinion, any act on the part of the American Government, on which one of the belligerent powers could raise money for immediate use, would be furnishing aid to that power, and would be taking part in the war. It would be, in fact, to take the only part which, in the existing state of things America could take. This was our deliberate opinion, and in addition to it, we considered our instructions as conclusive on this point.

He observed, that we had claims on the French Government, for property taken from American citizens. Some of those claims were probably just. He asked, if they were acknowledged by France, whether we could not give a credit as to the payment, say for two years:—We answered that we could. He then insisted that it was precisely the same thing, that by such an act we should consent to leave in the hands of France, funds to which our citizens were entitled, and which might be used in the prosecution of the war. Gen. Pinckney said there was a difference between the cases; that such prizes were now actually in the power of the French, without our consent, we could not prevent it, or get them out; but the granting or not granting a loan was in our power. He repeated his observation, and General Marshall said that the property for which money was due to American citizens from the French Government, was taken into the possession of that government without any co-operation on the part of the United States.

No act of any sort was performed by our Government, which in any degree contributed to place those funds in the hands of France, nor was there any consent towards it; but in the case proposed, the act would be the act of the Government; the Government could itself place funds in the hands of France; and thereby furnish means which might be employed in the prosecution of the war. This was the distinction between the cases, and in a question of neutrality, it appeared to us to be all important. The Minister then proceeded to state the case of our assuming the debt of our citizens, and of paying the money in that manner: but General Pinckney and Mr. Gerry told him we were positively forbidden to assume the debt to our own citizens, even if we were to pay the money directly to them. He seemed surprized at this. General Pinckney observed, that contrary to usage, we had deemed it proper, in the existing state of things, to state candidly our powers to him, that he might know certainly that we could not secretly, or under any disguiseh watever, make a loan which might be used during the war.

Mr. Talleyrand said he must resume his position, that there was a difference, which he must insist upon, between a loan payable immediately, and a loan payable in future; and he still insisted there was no difference between a loan payable in future and a credit for the money which might be due to our citizens.—Mr. Gerry observed that his colleagues had justly stated the distinction between the debt which will be due to the citizens of the United States from France, in case of her recognizing the claims which we shall make in their behalf, and a debt which might arise from a loan by the Government of the United States to that of France, during the war. The one is the result of an arrest of their property without their consent, the other would be a voluntary act of the Government of the United States, and a breach of their neutrality.—There is an additional objection to the latter; if the United States should make such a loan, it would give too much reason to suppose that their Government had consented, in a collusive manner, to the capture of the vessels of their citizens, and had thus been furnishing France with supplies to carry on the war. Our instructions are express, not to stipulate for any aids to France, either directly or indirectly, during the war.

With respect to a secret stipulation, a loan cannot be made without an act of the legislature: but if the executive were adequate to it, we have had an instance of an injunction of secrecy on members of the Senate, on an important subject, which one of the members thought himself warranted in publishing in the news-papers; and of frequent instances of secrets which have otherwise escaped: secrecy, in this instance, might therefore be considered, if the measure was in itself admissible, as being impracticable. General Marshall observed, that we had considered the subject with great solicitude, and were decidedly of opinion, that we could not, under any form, make a loan which could be used during the war; that we could not tell what our government would do, if on the spot; but were perfectly clear, that without additional orders, we could not do what France requested. Mr. Gerry observed, that the government and nation of the United States, as well as ourselves, were earnestly solicitous to restore friendship between the two republics; that, as Gen. Marshall had stated, we could not say what our government would do, if on the spot; but if this proposition met the wishes of the government of France, General Marshall and himself had agreed immediately to embark for the United States, and lay before our government the existing state of things here, as it respected our nation, to enable them to determine whether any, and what other measures on their part were necessary. Mr. Talleyrand made no observation on this proposition: but enquired whether we expected soon to receive orders. Mr. Gerry mentioned an answer he had received to a letter sent by him in November; and General Marshall stated, that our first dispatches were sent on board two vessels at Amsterdam, on the twentieth of November; from which Mr. Talleyrand could form as just an idea as we could, when an answer might be expected: but he did not think it probable one would arrive before a month to come. General Marshall told him, we knew that our government had not received our dispatches on the eighth of January; and we could not tell when they might be received. He asked whether our intelligence came through England. General Marshall answered that it did not; and General Pinckney said, that American papers as late as the eighth of January mentioned the fact.

There was some conversation about the time when these instructions might be expected; and General Marshall suggested a doubt whether our Government might give any instructions. He asked, with some surprise, whether we had not written for instructions? And we answered, that we had not: and Mr. Gerry said that we had stated facts to our government, and conceived that nothing more was necessary. General Pinckney observed, that the Government knowing the facts, would do what was proper; and that our applying or not applying for instructions would not alter their conduct. Mr. Talleyrand then enquired whether we had not sent any one to the United States. General Pinckney said no: and Mr. Gerry added, that soon after our arrival we had made propositions to send one of our number, which were not accepted. And General Marshall further added, that those who had communicated with us, had told us we should be ordered out of France immediately; and we had supposed that we should be ordered out before our letters could reach the government. Mr. Gerry then observed, that the Government of France must judge for itself; but that it appeared to him, that a treaty on liberal principles, such as those on which the treaty of commerce between the two nations was first established, would be infinitely more advantageous to France than the trifling advantages she could derive from a loan. Such a treaty would produce a friendship and attachment, on the part of the United States to France, which would be solid and permanent, and produce benefits far superior to those of a loan, if we had powers to make it. To this observation Mr. Talleyrand made no reply. We parted without any sentiment delivered by the minister on the subject of our going home to consult our government.

As we were taking our leave of Mr. Talleyrand, we told him that two of us would return immediately, to receive the instructions of our government, if that would be agreeable to the Directory: if it was not, we would wait some time, in the expectation of receiving instructions.

A letter from Charleston of the 27th ult. to a gentleman of this city, says. "It is currently reported here that General Jackson, Governor of Georgia, has been killed in a duel with Mr. Seagrove."

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated yesterday.

"The Thetis frigate, capt. Cochran, has taken off Block-Island, a French privateer of 8 guns, and 80 men. Block-Island is to the eastward of Long-Island."

Bache says our Envoys at Paris are negociating. The dupes of the falsehoods contained in the Aurora, believe and circulate them even at the seat of government!—What effect must they have at a distance on those who read no other publication?—Truth has no chance with the Jacobins—their papers do not present a just mirror of the public opinion—They either withhold from their readers that information to which they are entitled, or give it to them in a form calculated to deceive, inflame, and precipitate to their distruction.

THE STATE OF FRANCE
IN NINETY-SEVEN.

Monroe after his recal, being asked whether the people of France did not wish for Peace, in opposition to the Government,—replied, that there could be no doubt that *nine tenths* of the People were heartily sick and tired of the War; but added he, "*the People of France are considered as NOTHING, and the Government as EVERY THING.*" Is a more degrading estimate of the People made in Turkey?

Mud Fort, June 6.

In the schr. Neptune, capt. Waterman, came passenger from Carthagena, in South America, via Aux-Cayes, captain Henry Rolando, of Charleston, S. C. after being detained there for near two years in a lawsuit.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

The Cargo of the Ship Richmond,

Captain Hathaway, from Bengal,

Gurrahs, white	Guzzies
Ditto, blue	Guzzenahs
Salums	Emerties
Gorahs	Mow Sannas
Mamoodies	Peniascoes
Tickiries	Baftas
Romalls	Coffas
Doreas	Tanjebs
Chintz	Malda Cloths
Saul Gazzies	Carwah Cloths

An elegant assortment of

Madras Handkerchiefs

Benares SUGAR
COTTON and GINGER

Mordecai Lewis.

may 25. d2w 3aw2w

Madras and Ventapaulem HANDKERCHIEFS,

Searsaukers and Carradarries,

of the newest and most approved patterns, entitled to the drawback, just received,

AND FOR SALE BY

Alex. J. Miller & Co.
No. 64, South Front street.

may 18. 6

ROBERT SMITH & Co.
No. 58, South Front-street.

HAVE received by the ship Belvidere from London, a quantity of Russia Goods, consistin of Diapers, Drillings, Ravens-duck, &c. And by the Fanny, arrived at New-York from Glasgow, an assortment of Scotch goods.

They have also on hand India Nankeens, Lutestrings, and a variety of India Muslins.

may 23 d3w

Fresh Teas.

Just Imported, in the Ship Delaware,
Captain Cooper, from Canton,
And For Sale, by

SAMUEL HOWELL,
At his Compting House, No. 54, Chesnut-street,
AND BY
SAM. E. HOWELL,
At his Compting House, Crooked billet wharf,

Bohea, Souchong, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Imperial TEAS.

ALSO,

China Ware, assorted; black and coloured Lutestrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Cassia, large garden and common Fans, sattin and lutestring Umbrellas, whale-bone sticks.

They have also For Sale,

Ell wide Persians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.

march 8. 6

This day Published,
AND FOR SALE, AT

WM. YOUNG'S Book-store,

No. 52, Chesnut, corner of Second street,
On fine wove Paper, with Elegant Engravings,
Dedicated to the PRESIDENT of the United States,

The Studies of Nature,

Translated from the French of
James Henry Bernardin de St. Pierre,
By HENRY HUNTER, D. D.

THIS very *ingenious*, interesting and instructive work has since its first publication, gone through four successive impressions, under the author's immediate inspection; besides a variety of printed editions in different parts of the European continent.

No book displays a more sublime theology, inculcates a purer morality, or breathes a more ardent and expansive philanthrophy St. Pierre enables us to contemplate this universe with other eyes; has furnished new arguments to combat atheism; has established, beyond the power of contradiction, the doctrine of a universal providence, has excited a warmer interest in favor of suffering humanity, and has discovered sources, unknown before of moral and intellectual enjoyment.

The avidity with which the clergy and other learned characters in New-England, have purchased the English edition of this delightful performance, and the opinion entertained by them; and warranted by experience, that although written before the "Age of Reason," a part of it contains a more solid and compleat refutation of it, than any thing published since, are perhaps a sufficient recommendation of the STUDIES of NATURE; in which the Botanist, the natural and christian Philosopher, the friend of order and government are equally interested, and by which they will be equally gratified.

As no pains nor expence have been spared in procuring suitable paper and able artists, to render the work worthy of the public; and as the Subscribers have expressed their approbation of it, the publisher flatters himself, that gentlemen, who on account of the bad paper and print of *some* American editions, give generally the preference to the English, will honor this with a comparison, before they purchase.

The Naval Gazetteer;

Being a compleat Geographical Dictionary, containing a full and accurate account, alphabetically arranged, of all the Countries and islands in the known world; shewing their latitude, soundings, and station for anchorage: with a particular description of the several Bays, Capes, Channels, Coves, Creeks, Currents, Gulphs, Harbors, Havens, Lakes, Oceans, Races, Rivers, Roads, Rocks, Sands, Shoals, Sounds, Straits, Tides, Variation of the Compass, &c. Together with a particular relation of the shape and appearance at sea, of the several Headlands, Isthmuses, Peninsulas, Points, Promontories, and whatever is of use or importance to the Master, Pilot, Commander or Seaman of any ship or vessel, in navigating the watry element.

Also, Comprehending

Ample directions for sailing into or out of the different Ports, Straits and Harbor of the four quarters of the world; and for avoiding dangers on the various and extended coast; in which more than twelve thousand distinct names and places, &c. are treated of and explained. With a correct set of Charts, 2 vols. 8vo.

By the Rev. JOHN MALHAM.

☞ This has been pronounced the most useful and the cheapest book published in America. It was undertaken several years since, under the auspices of Lord Sandwich while he was at the head of the Admiralty of England, and from which every assistance necessary to complete so arduous a work, was readily furnished, but it never made its appearance until last year. The favor it obtained with Masters of vessels and other gentlemen concerned in Navigation induced the publisher to prepare this edition wherein the American Ports, Harbors, &c. have been corrected by a gentleman of great abilities, and extensive information on the subject.

may 21. 2aw4w

FOR SALE.

A THREE Story Brick House, on the north side of Spruce-street near Second-street, adjoining the wall of Mr. Jones's garden and formerly occupied by David Lenox, esq.—This house is in compleat repair with back buildings, consisting of a Piazza, Kitchen and a handsome Dining Room over the Kitchen.

As any Person inclined to purchase will view the premises, a more particular description is considered unnecessary.

The terms of payment will be one third cash, one third in 6 months and the remainder in 12 months with interest. For further information,

Enquire of *JOHN CRAIG,*
No. 12 Dock-street.

may 16 §

Collector's Office,

Philadelphia, May 15, 1798.

FOR SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

AT the Custom-House, on Friday, the fifteenth of June, 1798, the following merchandize, which remain in the Custom-House stores more than nine months, unclaimed by the owners or consignees thereof:

(XH) eight half faggots of steel
(TD) 202 one bale girthweb
(FL) a quantity of steel
W L P & one case lamps
C&C one case bobbin
(W) one small box medicine
AB 203 one matted case Dutch books
I&C one keg herrings
(W) one small box of samples of buttons
[D] 4 1 a 3 three bales girthweb
[VH] 200 one ditto ditto
[N] 200 one ditto ditto
(No mark) eight jars olives
(ditto) one bundle slates
[LS] one small box locks dt15J

Will be sold for Cash,

At eight o'clock on the Evening of MONDAY the eleventh day of June next, at the Merchants' Coffee house, in Philadelphia, if not previously disposed of at private sale,

THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF

Valuable patented LAND,

In the county of Glynn, in the state of Georgia, and the counties of Bath and Randolph in the state of Virginia,

7000 acres at the head of St. Simon's Sound and confluence of Turtle and Alatamaha rivers, adjoining the commons of the town of Brunswick.

41000 acres on the Great Satilla and on the head waters of the Little Satilla, adjoining lands of Wm. M'Intosh, John Howell, & Ferdinand O'Neal.

25000 acres on Great Satilla, adjoining lands of Freeman Lewis and John Howell.

44000 acres in Bath county, on both sides of Green Briar River, adjoining lands of Jacob Warrick, Daniel M'Cullum and John Dilley, including 3000 acres of prior surveys.

41000 acres in Bath county, on the east side of Cowpasture River, and on both sides of the waggon road leading from the warm springs to Staunton, including 5000 acres of prior surveys

40000 acres in the county of Randolph, on Buchanan River, adjoining lands of Thomas Wilson, and including 4588 acres prior surveys.

30000 acres in Bath county, on the east side of Cowpasture River, on the waters of said river, and of Calfpasture River, adjoining lands of Joseph Grubb, and incluping 5000 acres prior surveys.

The Georgia lands will be sold in tracts of one thousand acres each, the others in the quantities and tracts above described.

Persons desirous to examine the titles and drafts of the above mentioned land, will call for that purpose on BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, at No. 41, Arch street; proposals of purchase may be made to either of the subscribers.

T. FITZIMONS,
No. —, Chesnut street.
B. R. MORGAN,
No. 41, Arch street.
JEREMIAH PARKER,
No. 9, North Eighth street.

may 14.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable the high court of Chancery of Maryland, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, on Monday, the 25th of June next at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,

THAT valuable and well known Lot of Ground, No. 53, and part of No. 54, late the property of Nicholas Sluby, merchant of this city, situated on Thames-street, in that part of Baltimore city, called Fells-Point, containing 58 square perches, with all the buildings and improvements thereon. There are erected on this valuable property, several large and commodious brick Warehouses, capable of containing from 15 to 20,000 barrels of flour, with a frame shed adjourning thereto, sufficiently capacious to hold 1000 hogshead of Tobacco; in perfect safety from the weather. From this well known property is extended into the deepest water in this harbor, an extensive and well constructed wharf, bounding on the water 600 feet and upwards, and capable of receiving ships of any burthen at the lowest tides. From the many advantages this property is known to possess, it is esteemed equal if not superior, in point of commercial benefit, to any in this city, and must be a desirable object to those inclined to purchase so valuable an estate. It is unnecessary to say more on this subject, as those intending to purchase, will have an opportunity of viewing the premises previous to the day of sale.

The terms on which the above property is sold, are, that the purchaser shall give approved negotiable notes, with security to the trustee for the payment of one half the purchase money with interest, within three months, and the residue with interest, within six months from the day of sale.

SAMUEL MOALE.

may 28. dts5thJe.

☞ IF Mr. Charles William Klemeke, Formerly of London, and who left England for some part of the United States of America, in the year 1796, be living, and will apply personally or by letter, to Mr. John Carrere, in Baltimore, or to Messrs. Isaac Hazlehurst and Son, in Philadelphia, he may hear of something greatly to his advantage. Any information respecting the said Mr. Charles William Klemeke, would be thankfuliy received.

may 19 d3w

Very Great Bargains,

CONSISTING of Table Linen, Scotch and India Muslins, now selling off and well worth the attention of Housekeepers to make purchase of ——Enquire of

Thomas Randall,
No. 88 Spruce-street.

may 17 §

JOSEPH RICARDO,

OF this City, Merchant, has assigned his property for the benefit of his Creditors, to James C. Fisher, Samuel W. Fisher, and Thomas Wilson.

All persons who have demands are requested to furnish their accounts without delay—and those indebted to make immediate payment to the Subscribers, acting Assignees.

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher.
No. 13, Arch Street.

march 31 4tawtf

FOR SALE,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water street, between Mulberry and Sassafras Streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and area very desirable situation for a a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer. april 5 m&wtf

---

30 Dollars Reward.

THE Cellar of the Subscribers was broke open last night, and several pieces of Stormount ground Chintz of a set figure were carried off. Whoever will apprehend the thief or thieves, or recover the goods, shall receive the above reward, or in proportion for any part thereof. ROBERT SMITH & Co.

No 58 South Front-street.

may 23 d2w

Treasury Department,

March 19, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT propolals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the expiration of the 15th day of July next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of October 1798, to the thirtieth day of September 1799, both days inclusive, at the places and within the district hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oswego; at Niagara; at Presque Isle; at Michilimackinac; at Fort Franklin; at Pittsburgh; at Le Beuf; at Cincinnati; at Greenville; at Picque Town and Loramie's Store; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Knox and Ouatanon on the River Wabash; at Massac; at any place or places on the east side of the River Mississippi above the mouth of the River Ohio, and upon the Illinois River; at any place or places on the east side of the Mississippi River below the mouth of the River Ohio to the southern boundary of the State of Kentucky, and within the said State; at Knoxville, Tellico Block House, and at all other Posts in the State of Tennessee; at any place or places on the east side of the River Mississippi, below the southern boundary of the State of Tennessee, to the southern boundary of the United States.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to the posts before recited, as may be agreed on between the United States and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour
One pound of beef or twelve ounces of pork or bacon
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky, one quart of Salt, two quarts of vinegar, two pounds of soap, one pound of candles } per hundred rations

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance, and at each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops at each post, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The priviledge is reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under the proposed contract, shall be issued, until the supplies which have or may be furnished under the contract now in force have been consumed.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

march 27. 2awtf15Jy

Military Colours,

PAINTED ON SILK—BY

GEORGE RUTTER & Co.

Portrait and Ornamental Painters,

IN a stile which will endure the hardships of the weather without injury, and which for neatness and exactitude of colouring cannot be surpassed in this city.

FLAGS AND DRUMS

Furnished with dispatch, on the most moderate terms.

Portraits, Ornamental Paintings, Signs, fire-buckets, &c. accomplished in that superb stile of modern elegance, which, Mr. Rutter pledges himself from 20 years experience in this city will meet the entire approbation of his friends and the public.

In the Military Line,

A variety of specimen's may be seen at their Painting Room, Norris's Court, back of the New Library.

may 3 d6w

NOTICE.

HAVING observed an advertisement of C. Gullager, in terms derogatory of our professional abilities, we have to request the public not to be imposed upon by foreign artists; but to decide upon the merits of each by a comparison of the work executed by both, as it is a mode almost universally adopted by them to invalidate the talents of established artists, with a view of deceiving the public, and engrossing that business which their professional knowledge in no wise entitles them to. Well knowing that public opinion must govern, we flatter ourselves that the work executed by us will convince them of our great superiority over Mr. Gullager in every branch of portrait and ornamental painting, and shew the necessity of judging for themselves.

N. B. In future no attention will be paid to the self-flattering advertisements of Mr. G.

Any person wishing a supply of FLAGS and DRUMS will please apply to GEO. RUTTER and Co. Norris' Court, or HENRY FRAILEY, Germantown. §6w may 8.

Military Colours.

At C. GULLAGER'S

Portrait and Ornamental Painting Rooms,
No. 50, South Fourth, next to Chesnut street, oppolite the Friends' Meeting.

PAINTING on silks for Military and other ornamental purposes (in a manner peculiar to himself) durable, not to be injured by the weather, which for elegance of design, truth and beauty of colouring, neatness and masterly execution, has not been equalled by George Rutter and Co.

FLAGS and DRUMS

Furnished with all possible dispatch, on the most reasonable terms.

Ornamental Painting, Signs, Fire Buckets, Cornices, &c. &c. executed in stile (not that superb stile of modern elegance peculiar to G. R.) but in a workman like manner, peculiar to an artist master of his profession.

Mr. GULLAGER, from a number of year's experience in Europe and this country, flatters himself that professional talents, punctuality, and reasonable demands, will meet the entire approbation of those gentlemen who will please to call at his Painting Rooms. §6w may 5.

NOTICE.

P. S. Gentlemen in town and country, wishing for a supply of Colours and Drums, painted in a masterly manner, will no doubt feel themselves obliged for the kind caution given by George Rutter and Co. not to trust self-flattering advertisements, but examine the work executed by both parties.——One view will satisfy them where the superiority lies,—save the spoiling of good silks by George Rutter's pencil—and discover the requisites for the contracting talents of Henry Frailey, at Germantown. may 10.

WILLIAM MEREDITH,

Attorney at Law.

HAS Removed to No. 127 Chesnut-street, where Titles to Real estates are examined and Briefs thereof and Conveyances of every kind, prepared. may 22 3aw3w

---

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 1, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

IN pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the sixth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act passed on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the first day of July ensuing, the several Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every skin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or sheet or piece of Paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls	Cts	Mls.
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of any Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the said Offices, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military services)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Respondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or discharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate divided by force of any statute of distributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and shall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional sum of	1		
Any Policy of Insurance or instrument in nature thereof, on any ship, vessel or goods insured from one district to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which Insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		25	
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any Court, other than such as it may be the duty of the Clerk of such Court to furnish for the use of the United States or some particular state,		50	
Any Bond, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any state, or for their use respectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		50	
And if above one thousand dollars,		75	
Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		20	
If above one thousand dollars,		30	
Any Notes issued by the banks now established, or that may hereafter be established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said Banks as shall agree to an annual composition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such Banks, to their Stockholders respectively, according to the following scale.			
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,		6	
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any Protest or other Notarial act,		25	
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war,		25	
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Customs or duties, for less than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars,	2		
For more than two thousand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,		10	
If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same State,		25	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		50	
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law, (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer,)		50	
Any Certificate of a Share in any Insurance Company, of a share in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,		10	
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		25	
If above one hundred dollars,			
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforesaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inspectors and other Officers of Inspection, in the several Districts, Surveys and Divisions of the United States, and by such other persons as shall from to time be specially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Districts for that purpose.

III.

The Supervisors of the several Districts will, prior to the first day of July ensuing, and as soon as may be practicable, mark or stamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the said duties; Or stamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates prescribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inspector, Officer of Inspection, or other person appointed for the distribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Districts.

GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

March 10.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

March 30th. 1798.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT by an act of Congress passed on the 19th day of March, 1798, the following alterations and amendments have been made to the act passed on the 6th day of July 1797, entitled "An act laying duties on stamped vellum, parchment and paper."

I.

The stamp duties on debentures or certificates for the drawback of Customs or duties on Imports are repealed.

II.

A discount at the rate of seven and one half per Centum, will be allowed by the Supervisors or Inspectors respectively, to any persons other than Officers of the Revenue, who may purchase at one time or procure to be stamped, any quantities of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, upon which the duties shall amount to Ten Dollars or upwards.

III.

Stamped Paper, will be provided, and sold at the rates prescribed by law, without any additional charge or expense on account of the price of Paper; but for stamped Parchment or Vellum, an additional price will be demanded at the rate of Fifty Cents for each skin of Parchment, or Two Hundred Cents for each skin of Vellum of medium size, which may be furnished at the expense of the United States and proportionally for any lesser quantity.

Given under my hand, at Philadelphia, the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To be Let,

(And possession given on the 1st of May)

A genteel three story brick House,

22 feet front, and 40 feet deep, with back buildings and stables, at present in the tenure of Major JACKSON. Enquire at 187 South Third street.

april 2. §

The Co-partnership of the Subscribers,

TRADING UNDER THE FIRM OF

JOSEPH DAVIDSON & Co.

IS this day dissolved by mutual consent, all those having claims against said firm, are desired to render their accounts, and those indebted to make payment to Joseph Davidson, who is duly authorised to settle the affairs of the concern.

JOSEPH J. MILLER.
JOSEPH DAVIDSON.

N. B. The Stores at the corner of Market and Fourth Streets are now to be let.—Enquire of Joseph Davidson.

april 26 w&s2m

TO BE SOLD,

40,939 acres of Land.

IN Greene County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on the waters of Fish and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run.

These Lands are fertile and well timbered, and abound in Coal; they were sold ten years ago for five shillings per acre; patented early in 1787, except 3700 acres, which were patented in 1792; part of them were surveyed in 1783. The tract is between the Ohio and Monongahela, very convenient to water carriage, about 19 miles from the town of Washington, from 14 to 16 from the village of Greenesburgh and Wheeling.

On payment of one fourth of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the Printer.

april 21. §

TO BE SOLD,

26,780 acres of Land,

IN the State of New York, between the northern bounds of Pennsylvania and the Susquehanna now, or late in the townships of Hamden and Warren and county of Warren.

These Lands, from their quality and situation, are a very desirable object for any man who means to invest his money to advantage.

On payment of one third of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the residue. Enquire of the Printer.

april 21. §

Country Residence.

A FAMILY who live Six Miles from the City, wish to receive two or three genteel boarders. The House is handsomely furnished; the Gardens, Meadows and Lawn are beautifully laid out, and well stocked with the choicest Fruit.

There are several Musical Instruments, amongst which is a most excellent patent Piano Forte. The Family have a handsome Coach, which may be at the service of the whole.

The Coach House and Stables are most excellent—the Water good—and the Air unequalled in the environs of the Town.

For particulars enquire at the office of this Gazette. dtf may 16.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS the subscriber and his wife Jane Hodgkinson, have by mutual consent agreed to live separate and apart from each other from bed and board, these are therefore to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as by contract she is to support herself for the future, and I am determined not to pay any debt of her contracting. SAMUEL HODGKINSON.

may 15. *3t1aw